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The functional information system is based on a variety of business functions such as manufacturing, marketing, finance and personnel, etc. Each functional area requires applications to perform all the processing of information related to the function. Popular functional areas of the business organization are: Financial Information System Marketing Information System Manufacturing/Marketing Information System Information System on Human Resources Financial Information System Financial Information System is a subsystem of organizational information management system. This subsystem supports the decision-making process about financial functions at the organization level. Marketing Information System This subsystem of the management information system provides information about the various functions of the organization's marketing system. Marketing is another functional area of a business organization that markets (selling) its products to its customers. Important features of the marketing process include: The main decisions that need to be made in the production system are: Product DesignHuman Resources Information System This functional information system supports the functions of the organization's human resources management. The human resources management function is, in a narrow sense, also known as human resources management. The feature includes: Workforce Planning. Looking at these three words, it is easy to identify management information systems as systems that provide information for management. This is a simple definition of MIS, which usually sums up what an information management system is and what it should do. However, its role and impact on the smooth operation of the company can never be overestimated. That's why every successful company uses these systems in one way or another. The reason that information management systems are very important in the work of companies is that these systems work with people, organizations, technology and relationships between people and people and relationships influencing the company. This means that if the management information system is properly implemented, it will help to achieve a high level of efficiency in the management operations of the company. © Shutterstock.com (© Shutterstock.com) one photo This explains why MIS degrees are in high demand around the world because graduates have practical knowledge that will help them develop better solutions thanks to their systemic view of business processes developed in their training in information system management. Between 2014 and 2024, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that MIS professionals, and in particular database administrators, should expect the highest job growth compared to all other occupations. In this guide we explore 1) the history of information systems management, 2) information systems types, 3) components of management information systems, 4) its role in business, 5) the overall pros and cons of using MIS, and 6) tips on the effective use of MIS in your business. History OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEMS Thanks to the strong communication between information management systems and technology, the history of these systems goes hand in hand with the history of computing technology. With this in mind, we will divide the evolution of MIS into five eras. Let's take a closer look at what changes have been made in each of these eras. First era: calculations on mainframe and minicomputers It was the era until 1965, when calculations were made on large computers mainframes located in large special rooms designed specifically for computers. This included a special temperature control to ensure that the machines always operate in optimal conditions. These computers were operated by teams of technicians, and therefore the cost of their operation was quite high. As a result, most of the calculations were done through time-sharing to meet the high cost of owning and operating these mainframes. IBM was the dominant supplier of hardware and software in this era. Over time, advanced technology and by the end of this era, minicomputers were introduced. Minicomputers were much smaller and cheaper, so large companies could afford to own them and do their calculations themselves. However, minicomputers are still very expensive compared to today's standards. Second era: Personal computers This era began in 1965 and was mainly the result of the introduction of a microprocessor. This meant that companies could now afford cheaper personal computers that provide access to computing power that would cost exorbitant amounts of money just a decade before. By the mid-1980s computers have become much more accessible, so they have become available to mass markets. The predominant at that time were The Apple I and Apple II, as well as the IBM personal computer, commonly called the PC. PC was friendlier friendlier which explains why it rose to popularity in those early days. In this era, information systems management began to temper the business by developing a spreadsheet application known as VisiCalc (short for a visible calculator). This app was originally released for Apple II, but the PC version was also made for the IBM PC when it was produced. This application is considered by many factor that has transformed a microcomputer from an expensive gadget for scientists and enthusiasts into a very important business tool, thus paving the way for modern information management systems. After the success of VisiCalc, more powerful spreadsheet applications such as Lotus 1-2-3 and Microsoft Multiplan, followed by Excel. Follow this interview with VisiCalc developers. The third era: Client/server networks with increased use of business computing and advances in technology, more needs came from the business community to ensure more efficient interaction with information. Because companies were able to calculate by lowering the cost of computers, it was necessary to find better ways to use this computing power. One of the most important needs of the need to share computer information with other staff is the need to share computer information among staff. The solution was provided by client/server networks that have come a long way in improving the management of the information systems we have today. One of the great steps in this era was the development of intranets that were static websites that gave employees access to information that is stored in a central location. This allows you to work faster and more efficiently because more people can access information on the server as long as their computers are on the common network. Fourth era: Corporate Computing The Fourth Era was an improvement on the third era, which saw to it that the various departments in companies had even better access to information. The main improvement was the introduction of high-speed corporate networks, which allowed to speed up access to information. This provided a better and more complete management structure, as decision-making was easier thanks to better access to information from different parts of the company. In fact, the applications used by the divisions in the company were merged and woven into a single platform available from the company's network. High-speed networks were also added to the mix to improve platform efficiency. This means that business operations such as finance, accounting, sales, marketing, inventory and even human resources management can be agreed upon to ensure the cooperation and efficiency of the entire company. Although the applications used by different departments differed and access controls have been introduced to restrict access to the company's confidential company this era gave senior management a full picture of the current state of the whole business. Fifth Era: Cloud Computing is the current era that uses the latest networking technologies to further enhance information processing and access by business officials and management executives. An additional element in this era is the fact that network technology adds mobility to systems. This means that regardless of your location, the configuration you're using, or the hardware you're using, you'll still be able to use business applications and access data stored on the company's servers. With improved cellular networks to provide high-speed access to mobile data and the increasing popularity of Wi-Fi networks, managers have free access to the information management system around the clock, hence the best decisions can be made faster. This era frees control from chain-related office computers with local access to the network. With the growing popularity of mobile devices such as laptops, smartphones and tablets, a high level of mobility is achieved while increasing efficiency. This also requires a change in management style because employees tend to be more informed because of the ability to produce and consume more information about the business, leading to what is now known as employee knowledge. Workers who know have more opportunities and are therefore more productive, naturally. This means that the team management and management method will no longer be the most effective management style for that employee. As a result, the autonomy of staff is gradually becoming more and more inevitable. A beginner's guide to cloud computing. Slidshare id44803904-doc'cloud101editeddeckfinal-150217155954-conversion-gate02'w'710'h-400) TYPES OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS Management Information Systems Systems is one of several information systems that are used in business. To better understand information management systems, let's look at the different types of information systems available in business. Transaction processing systems. These systems are designed to collect, process and store transactions that occur in day-to-day company activities. The system can also be used to cancel or modify transactions that have been made in the past if the need arises. One of the properties of this system, which allows them to work effectively,

is the ability to accurately record multiple transactions, even if different transactions occur simultaneously. They are built to be able to handle large volumes of transactions. Examples include stock management systems, payroll systems, order processing systems, etc. These systems help policy makers make the best decisions by generating statistical forecasts based on the data analysed. Although this does not eliminate the need for the judgment of the manager, the manager, improves the quality of the solution by offering predictions that help determine the best course of action. These systems collect information from multiple sources to assist in decision-making. Examples of these systems include computer collaboration, group decision support systems, logistics systems and financial planning systems. Executive information systems. Also known as the Executive Support System, it is a tool used to present data throughout the enterprise to top managers. These systems provide fast and easy-to-use reports that are presented on graphics displays that are easy to compare. They can be adopted as specialized decision support systems because they provide the information needed to improve the quality of decisions. Because of the high expectations of such a system, these systems need to be highly individualized, hence they are usually custom-made for specific customers. They are also customized to meet the specific needs of customers. Information management systems. These systems use information technology to help managers keep the organization running smoothly and efficiently. The information collected by these systems is structured so that managers can easily assess the company's current performance relative to previous releases. Some of the common types of management information systems include process management systems, human resources management systems, sales and marketing systems, inventory control systems, office automation systems, corporate resource planning systems, accounting and finance systems, and management reporting systems. COMPONENTS OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS To effectively deliver the information required by policy makers, management information systems must have the necessary components to collect, process, store and obtain information when needed. To achieve this, these systems use the following four components: the Information System. It's a combination of software, hardware, personnel and infrastructure. This component helps you collect data stored in MIS. Equipment includes computers, scanners, printers and networking devices. Software elements include the company's corporate software and any other software that is used to manage the company's network. This component allows employees to interact with the system and thus information can be collected by the database management system. This component consists mainly of computer programs that help in storing and extracting data. Of course, it also includes physical database where the information is stored after it has been captured. There are several different database management systems that can be used in information management systems. Data on the company's day-to-day operations are collected and combined with data from non-organization sources. This ensures a healthy and functional relationship between distributors, retail outlets and any other members of the supply chain. It also helps to track performance, as production and trading numbers will be recorded and stored in a central database that can be accessed MIS members. Access to this information also helps to make sure that the problem is a problem early and decisions are made quickly using the latest information. Promote collaboration in the workplace. In any large company, there are many situations that require input from multiple individuals or departments before decisions can be made. Without an effective communication channel, these solutions can take a very long time. Even if there are good channels of communication, if different stakeholders do not have access to all available data, the process will hit a number of snags before it is completed. Information management systems ensure that all members of the decision-making team have access to all the data that is needed to make a decision, even if they work from different physical locations. Running possible scenarios in different business environments. Many precautions need to be taken before you make a decision that will affect the overall business situation. It is necessary to check and check whether the company will not be affected after the decision. Management information systems allow managers to run what if scenarios so they can see how some important business metrics will be affected by a particular decision. The data is presented in easy-to-understand reports and graphs that make interpretation easy. For example, a human resources manager will be able to tell you what will happen to revenue, production, sales, and even profit after the production department's workforce is reduced. Another example is the impact of price changes on profitability. Once executives have been able to see if the solution will be useful to the company, it is easier to make the right decisions that will not leave the company in chaos. Information management systems provide accurate forecasts of the company's position in the short and long term. Most decisions made by top managers of companies influence the company's strategies. As a result, some may need some changes made to the company's goals or strategies. Most information management systems are equipped with trend analysis features that will allow you to project business performance with your current configuration and how they will be affected once you have implemented any changes you are considering. Information management systems that don't use trend analysis still provide you with enough information to accurately analyze using external tools. Information management systems help track the implementation of specific decisions in the company. Before making a decision, managers use these systems to predict expectations for a particular decision. If they decide to continue making changes, you will need to continue monitoring performance to see if you are on track to achieve the desired results. Information management systems reports and recommendations to ensure that the evaluation of the targets goes smoothly and efficiently. You get data that shows if your decisions have had the desired effect. In this case, you will be able to take the necessary corrective measures early on so that you can get back on track. Improve the company's reporting. One of the reasons why information management systems favour large companies is the effectiveness of reporting functions. Decisions can be made quickly because the information is presented in an easy-to-understand format. The fact that the system is available to people from different parts of the organization makes it an effective reporting and communication tool. The findings can be passed on to colleagues with all the necessary additional data. You can also create brief summaries that take stock of the whole situation for senior CEOs to look into situations that need their approval. ADVANTAGES OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS There are many benefits that come with the application of management information systems. Some of these benefits help make management easier, while others help the organization as a whole. Let's take a closer look and see what you stand to get from having a MIS. All stakeholders in the company have access to a single database that contains all the data that will be needed in day-to-day operations. If MIS is used to manage projects, the contractor, client and consultant will be able to achieve a high level of transparency, hence it will be easy to develop trust. Operations will also be smoother, as information will always be readily available and data collection methods, such as forms or questionnaires, will be standardized. Employees and other stakeholders in the organization will be able to spend more time performing productive tasks. This is because most of their time is saved by a more efficient information system. Otherwise, this time would be spent on creating or extracting traditional information recording systems such as forms and files. As a result, the company can save on labor costs, while at the same time producing more products in a fixed period of time will now be spent productively. Another advantage of Management Information Systems is that they bring power to data processing tools that help significantly improve the quality of the company's decisions. Most management information systems have built-in data processing tools that can draw conclusions based on input from a variety of sources. This helps to make more plans for materials management, workforce allocation, and even overall project execution. Thanks to the flexibility that comes from mobile devices such as tablets and smartphones, management information systems ensure that it will be easier for employees work more closely with information about the progress of any process within the organization. It also provides a higher degree of accurate data collection, as it will be possible to record progress in smaller lines during the day on mobile devices, as opposed to recording once at the end of the day. As a result, management can get a better idea of the progress thanks to the availability of the latest information. Entries and modifications in these systems are recorded, the authors note. The time when the change was made is also recorded for future links. This means that the company can achieve a higher degree of responsibility, as all actions can always be traced back to the specific individuals who initiated them. It also means that the most effective employees can also be easily identified, as information such as shift production numbers and sales reports are always available and well represented in the system. Information management systems help reduce the number of documents that departments need to deal with through a central database available from the company's network. This means that in addition to making processes easier and faster, the company can go paperless and at the same time reduce its carbon footprint. Transportation costs are also reduced because there will be no need to deliver documents back and forth for approval and signature. The shelf space will be preserved and used for other tasks. The company's waste will also be reduced when the company becomes paperless. Reports make it easy for companies to easily identify their strengths and weaknesses in performing various tasks. Management information systems provide revenue reports, employee performance reports, expense reports, and more. When companies use these reports, they can improve their operations. From the point of view of top managers, information management systems help to create a general idea of where the company is located financially. These systems can also provide general status reports for specific projects within the organization. This makes it easy for top managers and managers to determine whether a company is on track to achieve its goals. Most information management systems provide customers with a channel to collect and store vital data and feedback from customers. With this data, companies can easily customize their products and marketing campaigns to better meet the needs of customers, hence improving sales. With the help of information management systems, the company gets a competitive advantage. This is due to the fact that operations work faster and smoother thus, the results are achieved faster and more efficiently. Customers will be happy with the service because will get the answers they are looking for faster and employees will be motivated because most tasks will become easier with better access to data. MIS helps eliminate redundant roles. If you store information effectively, you can identify unnecessary parts of the system. This means that any efforts that have been duplicated are eliminated, so the company can make better use of the available resources. CHALLENGES WHEN APPLYING MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN BUSINESS Even with numerous advantages, there are a number of challenges that companies are likely to face when applying management information systems in their business. The first problem is the cost of equipment. In order for a large company to successfully enable a management information system, it is necessary to purchase devices that employees and managers will use to interact with the system. These devices include servers, tablets, laptops, and desktop computers. In addition, the company needs to invest in a good network that will connect these devices in order for the system to work efficiently. Workforce training can also be a challenge in the application of management information systems within the company. Without a proper understanding of how the system works, it can be difficult to reap all the benefits of using it. In this regard, the company needs to ensure that employees and their managers are well trained in the use of the system. This can be an expensive and time-consuming exercise. Systems are expensive to buy. Due to the unique needs of each organization, management information systems must be customized for each company. This means there has to be a brainstorming session where suppliers sit with management officials seeking to understand the needs before they can develop a system. As a result, the cost of the system goes up, thus choosing it out of reach for small and medium-sized companies. Many companies end up buying systems that don't have the features that they need most. As mentioned earlier, each company has its own unique needs when it comes to managing information systems. When you buy a system that is not designed for your company, you will have better access to data that will not help improve your performance. As a result, you will not be able to get a better return on investment. It is also necessary that qualified staff at any time maintain the system in good working condition. Like any other system, information management systems need to be properly maintained to produce the best possible results. This means that you will need to add dedicated staff to maintain the system in your company. Without these people, using the system would be difficult because errors would not and this will lead to inefficiency of operations. Information management systems are severely affected by changes in the company. This means that before you make any changes to the way you manage the company, you will need to consider the impact of the changes on the information system. Sometimes it becomes impossible to make some changes without changing management information systems, so having a system in place is ultimately a limitation. However, most small changes should be easily incorporated into a good MIS. The management of information systems will result in the loss of employment for a number of employees of the company. People such as office messengers and traditional registrars should be reduced or eliminated after the system has been turned on, as some of these tasks will be automatically performed in the system. These employees will not be happy with the changes, and this could easily lead to lawsuits or other problems with unions when large numbers of workers are reduced. TIPS FOR EFFECTIVELY APPLYING MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN A BUSINESS Even with the problems it goes to, not to mention that installing an information management system is a way to go for businesses to work better. This means that companies have to find a way around the problem. Here are some tips to help ensure a successful and smooth transition. Know your needs from the start This is the first step towards getting an effective system. Before you even start looking for a vendor, it is important to first make sure you know exactly what type of system you want for your company. Make a portfolio score card that is in line with the goals that you have as a company. This score card should determine the goals and key performance indicators that you will use to measure your success as a company. Over time, you may need to change staff by charring various tasks in the system, or reports you will need to build the system. It is important that the system is able to handle these small but frequent changes easily without having to contact the developer. If you need to contact the developer, as in the case of big changes, you should discuss this well before deciding to buy the system. However, most small changes must be made to the home. Be prepared for changes that incorporate the information management system into your business, a big step that will lead to many changes in your activities. Be prepared for these changes and prepare your workforce for them. You will need to train your employees, move some of them from one department to another, or even adjust job instructions to eliminate redundancy in tasks. 185 shares